

COMMITTEE TO BE NAMED MONDAY

Commercial Club Will Select Men to Put Over the Centennial Celebration at Next Meeting.

EVENT TO BE "BIGGEST EVER"

W. L. Johnson, Chairman of Celebration Committee of Club, Wants The Young Men to Do It.

That the forth coming Centennial celebration of Indiana and Jackson county, which will culminate in the big week in Seymour in the autumn, shall be the biggest event ever undertaken in Seymour, is the desire and aim of the Commercial Club, and to that end unusual attention is being given to the selection of the centennial committee of the organization, upon which will fall the large part of the work in making it the success it must be.

W. L. Johnson, one of the directors of the club, and chairman of the committee on celebrations, says that he will recommend to the meeting Monday night that the celebration be put in the hands of a committee of the young business men of the city. He will probably have a few recommendations as to the committee, which will be named at this meeting.

Mr. Johnson, who has been instrumental in the success of nearly every celebration Seymour has ever staged, sees almost unlimited possibilities in the coming celebration, and says that the historical features of it which will be available will give a wide range of ideas that may be carried out.

The committee that is named to take hold of the Centennial observation will organize and go to work at once it is expected, since with the number of similar celebrations slated for other cities in the state next fall, it will be necessary to get in the field early to secure the desired entertainment.

Plans for the meeting and smoker of the Commercial Club at the B. & O. S-W. assembly room next Monday night are progressing rapidly. Along with the centennial proposition there will be several other matters up for consideration, and it is earnestly desired that every business and professional man in the city should be present.

LAWRENCE CIRCUIT COURT CONVENES AND ADJOURNS

All Cases Set for Hearing This Week Continued, Judge Swails Adjourns Court Until Monday.

Judge O. O. Swails convened the April term of the Lawrence circuit court Tuesday morning at Bedford. Announcement was made by the attorneys in the various cases set for hearing this week that all had been continued or dismissed, and as a result Judge Swails adjourned court until Monday, April 10th. The grand jury had been ordered to report at that time, and will immediately go into the work of investigating the Anderson and Quackenbush murders. The remaining four weeks in the April term promise to be unusually busy and but few days' vacation will occur. Judge Swails and Miss Mabel Gray, court stenographer, returned yesterday from Bedford.

TORPEDOING OF DUTCH SHIP STIRS HOLLAND

Excitement Rife Over Sinking of Schooner Elzina Helena—Official Inquiry Ordered.

By United Press.
The Hague, April 5.—Torpedoing of the Dutch schooner Elzina Helena while Holland is in the midst of a big war scare caused great excitement here today.

News of the sinking of the schooner in the North Sea reached here early today. A message to her owner said that there was no doubt she had been attacked by a submarine.

The government at once ordered an official inquiry.

Fine sponges and washable chambrays for automobile use at Loertz Drug Store. a3d-tf

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH TODAY

Rev. and Mrs. John M. Springer, Returned Missionaries from Africa, the Speakers.

Some very interesting missionary meetings are being held at the First Methodist church this afternoon and evening. Rev. John M. Springer and wife, returned missionaries from Africa, are the principal speakers.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Mrs. Springer spoke on her work in Africa, and tonight Dr. Springer will speak. The services this evening commence promptly at 7:30. A most cordial invitation is extended not only to the Methodists of the city, but to the public in general, to hear Dr. Springer tell his wonderful story of pioneer missionary work in Africa. He carries with him a set of Lantern slides and will illustrate his address with views of the scenes of his missionary activity.

This is the first of a series of group meetings arranged by Dr. F. A. Steele, District Superintendent for the Seymour District. Thursday the meetings will be held at Columbus, and Friday at Jeffersonville, with the same speakers at all the meetings. These meetings are in the interests of Passion Week, self-denial for the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR MOORES HILL

Enthusiastic Meeting of Trustees Held Here Yesterday Marks New Epoch for Methodist School.

LEAZENBY IDEAL LEADER

New President, Now Superintendent of Crawfordsville District, Considered Right Man for Place.

That a new era of activity and growth is opening up for Moores Hill college was the conviction of every member of the board of trustees at the meeting held here yesterday at the First Methodist church. The meeting was one of the largest attended and most enthusiastic sessions held for many years, and promises to mark a red letter day in the calendar of the Methodist institution.

The election of Rev. U. G. Leazenby, D. D., of Crawfordsville, to the presidency of the college, came as a complete surprise, not only to Dr. Leazenby, but to his friends as well, as he had not been mentioned for the place, was not a candidate, and came to the meeting with no thought of being asked to take charge of Moores Hill. Dr. Leazenby is at present district superintendent of the Crawfordsville district of the M. E. Church, and the unusual ability as an organizer and leader he has displayed in that capacity, made him the logical man for the work at Moores Hill. He has brought the Crawfordsville district up until it is recognized as one of the front rank districts in the state, and in so doing has displayed rare talents for systematic financial organization, which will make him a valuable man for Moores Hill, especially during the next few years while the work of reorganization is going on.

Dr. Leazenby's name was presented by Bishop Anderson, who proclaimed him the right man for the place. When the matter was first put up to Rev. Leazenby he was dumbfounded, and said he had never even considered the probability of being named. He asked for time to think about it, and

(Continued on page 3, column 5)

Adamant Floor Paint dries to a porcelain hardness over night. 50c the quart at Loertz Drug Store. a3d-tf

Just received—a large shipment of Sheffield hollow ware. See window display. Geo. F. Kamman, Jeweler. a5d

Purina sterilized bran, country maple syrup, country buttermilk at Teckemeyer's. a5d

Mortgage exemptions filed. Clara Massman, office over Bee Hive. a3d-tf

Seymour Business College Phone 403

NO WAR WITH U. S. SAYS VON HOLLWIG

German Chancellor, in Important Address to Reichstag, Says Germany Has No Such Intentions.

SAYS WAR MUST GO ON

Germany, Contemplates no Violation of Monroe Doctrine at End of War, is His Assertion.

By United Press.
Berlin, April 5.—Germany has no intention of waging war on the United States either now or in the future.

This was one of Chancellor Bethmann Von Hollwig's statements this afternoon in a speech before the Reichstag regarded as by all odds the most important address he has made since the beginning of the war.

The chancellor killed all hopes in the minds of his hearers that the war may be brought to an early end. The Allies' response to his offer to discuss terms of peace was a demand that Germany's military power be crushed, he said.

"To these peace conditions only one answer is left and this answer our sword must give," declared the chancellor. "If our adversaries want to continue the slaughter of human beings and the devastation of Europe there's will be the guilt and we will have to face it like men."

The chancellor covered every conceivable angle of the military and diplomatic situation. Among his most striking declarations were these: Germany contemplates no violation of the Monroe doctrine after the war either by conquest of Canada, or by obtaining a foothold in South America.

Germany will continue to carry on her submarine warfare meeting England's attempts to starve her out, though with consideration for the legitimate rights of neutrals.

Germany will never willingly consent to the return of Poland and conquered Russian provinces to the czar at the conclusion of peace. Germany contemplates the formation after the war of a "new Belgium" in which the rights of the Flemish speaking residents who are of Germanic stock shall receive the fullest consideration.

It is folly in view of the promising forecasts for the coming crop for the Allies any longer to hold out hope of starving Germany into submission. Germany will never willingly consent to the return of Poland and conquered Russian provinces to the czar at the conclusion of peace.

FOUR AMERICANS ON BOARD TORPEDOED BRITISH STEAMER

U. S. Consul at Cork Confirms Press Dispatches Received Earlier—Details Not Yet Received.

By United Press.
Washington, April 5.—Confirmation of press dispatches saying four Americans were aboard the torpedoed British steamer Bernndele reached the state department today in a message from the United States consul at Cork.

CONFIRMS REPORT THAT VILLA WAS WOUNDED

Mexican Commander at Chihuahua City Positive Bandit was Hit—Unable to Ride Horse.

By United Press.
El Paso, Tex., April 5.—That Villa is so badly wounded he is unable to ride a horse, was the positive statement of General Luis Gutierrez, commander in Chihuahua City, made public today by Carranza Consul Garcia, who said Gutierrez had confirmed the earlier report.

ARMOR PLATE PLANT BILL TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY

House Committee on Naval Affairs Votes Fifteen to Six on Bill Passed by Senate.

By United Press.
Washington, April 5.—The House Naval Affairs Committee voted fifteen to six today to report out favorably the \$11,000,000 government armor plate plant bill passed a week ago by the senate.

Reliable piano tuning. J. H. EuDaly.

FUNSTON ADMITS VILLA'S ESCAPE

Commander and His Staff Abandon Hope of Early Successful Ending of Great Man Hunt.

ARMY OFFICERS MISINFORMED

Bandit's Friends and Sympathizers Aided in His Escape by Deceiving Americans.

By United Press.
San Antonio, Texas, April 5.—Army headquarters today laid plans for a broader scale of cooperation in the hunt for Pancho Villa. Failure to locate the bandit in the region now being combed for him will require absolutely new plans, it was stated.

Three days' time should determine the future status of the man hunt. Prevented from going further south because of insufficient troops to protect adequately the American line of communication and hampered by transportation difficulties, the United States forces are engaged in a final combing of the Guerrero district.

The district has been thoroughly searched already but there is a possibility that Villa has been secreted there by sympathizers. Army officers, however, believe he is now beyond the northern boundary of Durango state. According to Major Barum, Funston's chief of staff, a continuation of the chase into the region south of Chihuahua City will require the use of railroads for transportation of supplies. Army headquarters has been advised that Washington authorities are pushing the federal government's request for permission to use Mexico's railway lines. Up to the present only seven carloads of forage has been shipped from Juarez over the Mexican Northwestern. This is less than one day's needs for 6,000 soldiers.

San Antonio, Texas, April 5.—Admitting that Villa has escaped to the south, General Funston today declared the bandit chief probably is heading for the parral district with "very few" American troops in pursuit. Explaining this statement Funston asserted it is impossible to send a considerable body of soldiers farther south because of the necessity of protecting the lines of communication. The present available force has been drained to meet this requirement.

Hope of an early successful ending of the great man hunt apparently has been abandoned at army headquarters. General Funston and members of his staff exhibited a pronounced air of pessimism. Villa's escape from the Guerrero district was due to misinformation given the army officers by the bandit's friends and sympathizers, according to the staff officers here. Funston himself frankly admitted that a continuation of the trace southward must be backed up by a stronger force than at present is available.

CARRANZA'S REQUEST DELAYS AGREEMENT

De Facto Ruler Wants Assurance Against Future Expeditions Into Mexico.

By United Press.
Washington, April 5.—General Carranza desires that the protocol being considered by himself and the state department shall provide against future expeditions into Mexico on as large a scale as the present pursuit of Villa, it was learned today. His suggestion, it is understood, is one thing delaying the agreement.

FUNSTON'S REQUEST FOR MORE EQUIPMENT GRANTED

108 Auto Trucks and Two Tank Trucks Ordered by Secretary Baker for Mexican Expedition.

By United Press.
Washington, April 5.—To meet the serious shortage of transportation facilities in Mexico, Secretary of War Baker today ordered that General Funston's request for four additional companies, of auto trucks—108 in all—and two tank trucks for carrying gasoline be allowed.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF STATE CONVENTION



QUINCY A. MYERS

The address of Judge Myers before the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis this afternoon, will be found on page 6 and the address of Hon. Henry D. Estabrook of New York, is printed on page 7.

ENTHUSIASM IS AT HIGH PITCH

Confidence of Republicans in Successful Outcome of Coming Campaign the Dominant Feature.

LOCAL CANDIDATES BUSY

Lewis and Montgomery Confident—Local Republicans on Hand to Help Both Men.

Special to Seymour Republican.

Indianapolis, April 5.—On the eve of the session of the Republican state convention at which will be nominated the ticket to be presented to the voters of Indiana at the general election in November, Republican enthusiasm is at a high pitch. There probably has never been a more successful convention in the history of Indiana Republicanism. The success of the party at the polls is the one predominating idea in the work of all the delegations working earnestly for their favorite candidates.

The convention proper opened this afternoon with a stirring address by Will H. Hays, state chairman. Secretary L. H. Henley read the official Republican call, after which Judge Quincy A. Myers, of this city, delivered an address which rang with true Republicanism. Following him Henry D. Estabrook, of New York, delivered a strong speech which brought cheer after cheer from the delegates.

Most of the delegates arrived here last night, all anxious to meet the different candidates. Seymour is well represented at the convention. George Peter, J. H. Andrews and Alfred Reynolds were greeting delegates at Judge John M. Lewis, headquarters. Lewis has a wide acquaintance through the state and on all sides a spectator hears, "Well, well, there is my old friend, John Lewis. Here, Lewis, how are you anyway?"

Judge Lewis is confident of the result of his race for the nomination of lieutenant governor. His campaign managers predict he will get the required number of votes on the second and possibly the first ballot.

Headquarters of Judge O. H. Montgomery, candidate for supreme judge from the second judicial district, is a popular place for the delegates. His headquarters are on the third floor of the Severin near the Republican state headquarters. Delegates from all parts of the state declare their allegiance to his cause and he has every reason to expect the nomination from the convention. Lawyers throughout Indiana recognize Judge Montgomery's ability, experience and training and are loud in their demands that he be renominated for another term.

Looking after Judge Montgomery's candidacy are, E. A. Remy, R. J. Barbour, C. D. Billings, W. P. Masters, August Bobb, Dr. L. M. Mains and others from Seymour and Jackson county.

JUDGE MYERS IN KEYNOTE SPEECH FLAYS DEMOCRATS

State and National Administrations Come in for Scathing Criticism at Opening of Convention.

ESTABROOK ALSO SPEAKS

Prominent New Yorker Sounds Battle Cry of Republicans in Masterly Plea for Protective Tariff.

CALLS IT PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Preparedness for Armed Invasion Also Demanded—Wilson's "Policies" Attacked.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, April 5.—State and national democratic administrations were scathingly criticized while thousands of republicans cheered this afternoon at the opening session of the republican state convention. Not a democratic policy or achievement escaped the sweeping denunciations of Quincy A. Myers, the keynote speaker and temporary chairman, and Henry D. Estabrook, lawyer of New York.

Predicting emphatic republican victories in state and nation in the fall, delegates were told that these victories would be won by a united party which had prepared, and that not only criticism of opponents, but sound, constructive progress would result in returning the republican party to power.

Tariff—the paramount issue, was the "battle cry" of Estabrook, who said a protective tariff was the first necessity of preparedness for industrial prosperity at the end of the European war.

Preparedness for armed invasion was another demand of Estabrook, while Myers declared that the army re-organization bills in congress are "a sham to deceive and lull the country into a false security" and are "false in principle."

Condemning the international policy of President Wilson's administration, Myers said:

"What policy of the president are we asked to approve as warranting his continuance in official place?"

"The nation has been humiliated, its citizens slain upon the high seas and on land, and we have had nothing but protest; and another letter written."

"Are we to condone and approve this vacillating and blundering incapacity simply because we have not been plunged into war?"

"Has the administration taken a definite stand on any policy?"

"If it had, we might be asked to approve it, as Americans, right or wrong, but we are confronted with the almost daily charge of attitude, not to say policy, because there has been no policy, and yet we are asked to approve and continue this vacillation, this blundering, and this incapacity, this halting, and backing and filling, which have brought us to the humiliating conditions which we are asked to approve."

Myers denounced the "watchful waiting" policy with regard to Mexico, saying that a firm and definite policy would have prevented three years of watchful waiting "while the conditions have become worse and more complicated." He reviewed the Mexican situation at length.

Myers said that had Grant, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft or Fairbanks been president there would have been a different spectacle.

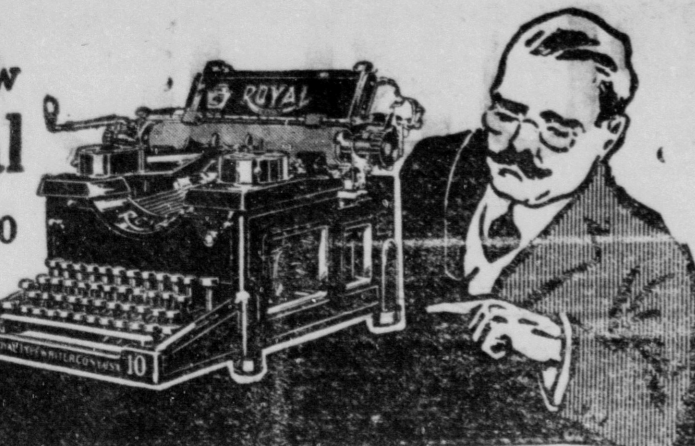
The bipartisan tariff commission proposed by President Wilson was opposed by Myers, who demanded a republican commission. "Let us have a tariff commission but let it be composed of the friends of a protective tariff, not of its enemies, or hybrids," he said.

Turning to state issues, Myers pounced upon the assertion of Auditor of State Crittenger that Governor Ralston has brought the state out of debt. Myers asserted that the present state administration has col-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

The new
Royal

Price \$100
(In Canada
\$125)



"The Typewriter of Perfect Presswork"

THE flawless presswork of the new Royal Master-Model 10 carries the high-grade business message in as fine form as your thoughts themselves! Royal presswork reinforces the result-getting power of your business-letters—for it adds the forceful stamp of *quality* to every letter you sign.

Heretofore, you have been obliged to accept a standard of typewriting inferior to high-class printing, yet you would not accept poor printing. But with the new standard of "typewriter presswork" created by the *new Royal "10,"* it is no longer necessary to accept inferior typing in your office.

"The Type That Tells" Pick up the letters you have signed to-day. Examine them—then see a sample of the faultless presswork of the *Royal!* On which kind of typing will you send your signature to represent YOURSELF?


Which one will you trust to convey unmistakably to the world the character of your house?

Get the Facts!

Send for the "Royal man" and ask for a DEMONSTRATION. Investigate the new *master-machine* that takes the "grind" out of typewriting. Or write us direct for our new brochure, "*BETTER SERVICE*," and book of facts on Touch-Typing—with a handsome Color-Photograph of the new *ROYAL MODEL 10*—all sent free to typewriter users.

"Write now—right now!"

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
903 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.



**THOMAS RILEY, AGE 83,
SUMMONED BY DEATH**

Veteran Carpenter, Native of Ireland, Succumbs to Complication of Diseases.

Thomas Riley died April 4, 1916 at 5:20 p. m. at his home, 224 East Brown street, of complication of diseases, aged 83 years, 5 months and 20 days. He was born in Ireland, Oct. 15, 1832 and immigrated to this country with his parents when four years old and settled in Pottsville, Pa. They moved from Pennsylvania in 1842 to Vernon, Ind. On May 20, 1860 Mr. Riley was united in marriage to Miss Annie Conley. He took up farming in 1881 and moved to Tipton, Ind. In 1885 he moved to Seymour and then followed the carpenter's trade until ten years ago. To this union six children were born, one son and five daughters. Joseph Riley, Lizzie and Barbara Riley and Mrs. Henry H. Sprenger survive him, also eight grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. His wife preceded him to the grave twenty-eight years ago. The funeral will be held at the St. Ambrose Catholic church, of which he was a faithful member, Friday morning at 9 a. m. Burial at the Catholic cemetery.

Corporals Allman and Lett of the recruiting service of the U. S. army are in the city endeavoring to line up some Seymour young men for the army. They will be glad to meet any who wish information on the question of service. The recruiting service is charged with adding the 30,000 men needed to bring the total strength of the army up to 120,000, the amount fixed by the bill recently passed.

County Surveyor Baldwin has recommended the rebuilding and repairing of seventeen bridges in various parts of the county. He estimates the cost of the improvements recommended at about \$17,000. The county commissioners are believed to be in favor of considerable bridge improvement, and will give the matter attention at a special meeting which will be held Wednesday, April 12.

Jackson Lodge No. 146 F. and A. M. conferred the F. C. degree at a called meeting last night.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads."



Join this well-dressed group on Easter Day

The custom tailored man always occupies a conspicuously distinctive place in a well dressed group on Easter day—if you want to occupy such a position it's really necessary to wear made-to-measure clothes.

There's plenty of time left to have your clothes tailored to your measure. On an average of 5 days, and sometimes even less, we can deliver your made-to-measure suit all ready for you to wear.

You'll like the smart patterns and correct styles we're offering you for Easter wear—they reflect a degree of genuine distinction that proves a real delight to men who take their appearance as an important and serious matter

Your Spring Suit Ought to Be Made by The Continental Tailors of Chicago



RAY E. MILBURN

New Lynn Building. Phone Main 382-R.

**SPECIAL PRICES ON
HOUSE WIRING**

In Effect All This Week



**A Wired Home
is within the reach of all**

Three Room House

Three center openings, two cord drops, one chain pendant complete with lamps.

TERMS:
Payments \$12.00,
Cash \$11.00

Four Room House

Four center openings, two cord drops, one chain pendant, one two-light fixture.

TERMS:
Payments \$18.00,
Cash \$17.00

Five Room House

Five center openings, three cord drops, one chain pendant one two-light fixture.

TERMS:
Payments \$22.00,
Cash \$21.00

Remember, these prices are for this week only

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER TODAY

PHONE 499

Interstate Public Service Co.

**WOMEN TAKING PLACES OF
MEN IN WARRING NATIONS**

Both in Germany and in England They Show Ability to Carry on The Work at Home.

By United Press.

London, April 5—Nine per cent. more women were employed in December, 1915, than in July, 1914 in English industry, including national munition factories but exclusive of commercial, clerical, professional, railroad and miscellaneous government work. The estimate is the Board of Trade's.

Every month, it is added, 17,000 more women enter fields of work hitherto practically monopolized by men.

During the 18 months ended Jan. 14, 1916 the labor exchange placed in employment 617,000 women and girls. This is a 47 per cent. increase over the 18 months preceding the war, which indicates that 288,990 women have taken men's places.

The development of the work also has been progressive. In the first six months of the war the exchanges found work for 152,000. In the second six months the number was 218,000. In the third six months it was 255,000.

Leipzig, April 5—Dr. Wendtland, Chief Counsel to the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce, the most important Commercial body in Germany, today said:

"Women have taken the places of men in every line. Most of our employees in the Chamber of Commerce are women and it is amazing how well they take hold. Every store and every office has its women assistants today who do the work the men in the field used to do."

"But what are the firms doing for expert salesmen?" it was asked.

"Women now are the sales experts," he said. "This is the day of the women. Expert saleswomen are the product of this war."

"But what are you going to do after the war when the men return from the front?"

"There will not be much competition then," he replied. "Our losses have been such that many of the women who work today will be needed in their same positions after this war."

Muslin signs, "No Hunting nor Trespassing," 50c per doz. at Republican Office, passing for posting your farm, 5c

Country Store Specials

Fresh Eggs, per dozen.....	17c	Sifted Early June Peas, 2 cans for.....	15c
Lenox Soap, 2 bars for.....	5c	Pure Maple Syrup, per gal.....	\$1.50
5 cent Pet Milk, 3 cans for.....	10c	Seed Sweet Potatoes, per lb.....	2 1/2c
10 cent Pet Milk, 2 for.....	15c	Home grown eating Potatoes, per peck.....	20c
Prelate Brand Pink Salmon, 2 cans for.....	15c	Yellow Denver Onion Sets, 3 quarts for.....	25c
Large can Kraut for.....	5c	Octagon Laundry Soap, 3 bars for.....	10c
Large can fancy Pack Tomatoes for, can.....	10c		
Large can extra fine Apricots, per can.....	15c		

RAY R. KEACH

East 2nd Street. Seymour, Ind.

ONE HUNDRED LEADING HOOSIERS 1816-1916

(Prepared for the United Press by the Centennial Department of the Indiana Historical Commission.)

BARNABUS C. HOBBS.
(1815-1892)

In 1851 Barnabus C. Hobbs was called to the presidency of Bloomingdale Academy, where he served for sixteen years. His reputation was such that in 1866 the trustees of Earlham College (the outgrowth of the Friends boarding school) elected him as their first president. The same year Governor Morton named him as one of the trustees of the new state normal school. In 1868 Professor Hobbs was elected superintendent of public instruction. He made an appeal for the education of the negroes. Owing to the bitter factionalism in state politics during this period many of his constructive measures failed of adoption. When the national committee was organized in 1869 to inaugurate a scheme toward federal aid to education, Barnabus C. Hobbs was selected as chairman. The latter years of his life were devoted largely to furthering the cause of international arbitration and toward the education of the Indians. He died in Bloomingdale, June 22, 1893.


SHINOLA

Get the home care of shoes habit—It pays

Well dressed people always have well shined shoes. **SHINOLA**, with the key for opening the box, its quick shining qualities and the handy

SHINOLA HOME SET for polishing, makes the home care of shoes a pleasure.

BLACK — TAN — WHITE
SHINE WITH SHINOLA AND SAVE
At all dealers—Accept no substitute



SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana,
Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY.

One Year\$5.00
 Six Months 2.50
 Three Months 1.25
 One Month45
 One Week10

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.

JUDGE MYERS, IN KEYNOTE
SPEECH FLAYS DEMOCRATS
(Continued from first page)

lected through the inheritance tax in two years \$1,118,875.64, which went into the general fund and that in 1915 there was collected through taxes \$4,301,007.61 more than in 1908. The inheritance tax was not available for republican administrations, having been created in 1913. "The only tangible thing the state has for these enormous expenditures is less than \$500,000 a year for the past four years," said Myers, who then charged that the democrats were guilty of gross extravagances in the creation of offices and boards. Myers did not touch on state issues except to present a great mass of information disproving the democratic claim of an exemplary financial record. He did not mention suffrage, a constitution convention or prohibition.

Estabrook dwelt at length on the virtues of the protective tariff and declared that free trade or tariff for revenue only spell ruin for the United States.

The full text of both Judge Myers' and Mr. Estabrook's speeches will be found on pages 6 and 7 of today's Republican.

DURBIN AND TONER
WAGE SPIRITED FIGHT

Republican Leaders, Fearful Toner Might Stampede to Roosevelt, Hesitate on Toner.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, April 5.—The Roosevelt bogey loomed up today as one of the principal factors in the fight of one faction to prevent the election of E. C. Toner, formerly Progressive, of Anderson, as delegate at large to the Republican National Convention.

Although Republican leaders kept

WOMAN A
PHYSICAL WRECK

Tells in Following Letter How She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Before taking



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a physical wreck. I had been going to a doctor for several years but he did me no good. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to give it a fair trial, and it gave me relief from bearing down pains

which had been so bad that I would have to lie down. I also used the Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good, and I am not troubled with a weakness any more." — Mrs. P. L. BRILL, 1299 Booth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The most successful remedy for woman's ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test for forty years, which would be impossible if it did not have genuine merit.

For special advice, free, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

BEST WAY TO
USE TOBACCO
—CHEW IT!

And Best Chewing Tobacco
Made is "Old Kentucky" Plug

FRUITY-SWEET AND MELLOW

To get all the wholesome, satisfying taste out of tobacco it must touch your tongue. That means you must chew it. And the most natural form in which chewing tobacco can be made is the plug form.

There's a luscious, fruity flavor in Old Kentucky plug tobacco that sharpens up your appetite.

It's a flavor that not only pleases you through and through, but also comforts your whole system.

Old Kentucky is made of the choicest Burley leaf, in the world's greatest plug factory, and under the most sanitary conditions.

The pure, fresh taste of a chew of Old Kentucky will show you how much real satisfaction there is in chewing.

Get a 10c plug from your dealer today.

silent workers were heard to remark even in the inner room at headquarters that a Progressive might stampede to the colonel at the first opportunity if the leader's name were presented as a candidate for president.

Winfield T. Durbin, of Anderson, always a Republican, waged a severe fight as Toner's rival.

NEGRO LYNCHED

Mob Breaks Into Jail at Kingston, N. C., and Strips Up Black.

By United Press.

Kingston, N. C., April 5.—A mob broke into the county jail here today, dragged out Joseph Black, a negro, and lynched him. The mob charged he furnished the shot gun with which his son, Will Black, seriously wounded one of the men trying to arrest him for assault on a six year old girl.

BURNED TO DEATH

Negro Who Shot Sheriff in Missouri Pays Summary Penalty.

By United Press.

St. Charles, Mo., April 5.—Lacey Chandler, a negro, who shot Sheriff Dierker here last night, was captured this afternoon and burned to death.

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Seymour, Indiana and if not delivered in 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES.

Miss Lon Cochran; Miss Maude Condon; Nancy Jane Cox; Mrs. Henry Dopeking; Miss Laura Hancock; Mrs. Joseph Hibner; Miss Nellie Hibner; Miss Reba Johnson; Mrs. Conia Monning; Mrs. J. S. Manning; Mrs. Will Layman; Mrs. Jno. H. Noltingham; Mrs. Peter Reagan; Mrs. Charles F. Ree; Mrs. Louis Richarty; Mrs. R. J. Shields.

MEN.

W. N. Barnett; Daniel Morey; Vernie Newton; J. H. Rose; Fred Rutve; Joseph Spall; Chas. C. Stewart.

ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.

April 3, 1916.

Announcement.

We sell the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. E. H. Hancock, piano store opposite Interurban Station. m4d

Easter Garments at Special Prices

The decree has long since gone forth that this day of all the year is the Day for a Grand Dress Parade of New Dresses, Coats, Suits and Hats and we offer special inducements this week to save you money on the purchase of these garments from an assortment of the latest fabric and styles. Including the exclusive models, high-class medium garments for the economical, down to the less expensive within the reach of all.

ALL AT A UNIFORMLY LOW PRICE

Dresses

75 of the best selected patterns we have ever shown for the price.

\$4.95 - \$5.95
\$9.75 - \$12.50



Coats

Trying to out class any former showing of styles at these prices.

\$4.95 - \$7.50
and \$9.95

Suits | Suits | Suits | Skirts | Skirts | Waists | Waists | Waists
\$9.95 | \$14.75 | \$19.75 | \$2.95 | \$3.95 | \$1.95 | \$2.95 | \$5.95

All the newest in Millinery to match these garments \$1.95 and up.

THE GOLD MINE DEPT. STORE

Your Questions

Who are you?
 What have you?
 Where can people get what you want to sell?
 Let the public know these things, and they will buy your goods.
 People are anxious to learn, but they don't go to great trouble to find you out.
 They expect you to tell them.
 And the place they look for your business message is in the advertising columns of The Republican.

INDIANA TAX BOARD MEETS

Capt. W. H. Hart, New Member, Meets With Body.

Indianapolis, April 4.—Captain W. H. Hart, the new member of the state board of tax commissioners, assumed his duties at the first meeting. Hart succeeds Eben H. Wolcott, to whom members of the board gave a fountain pen in memory of past relations.

The board, which is composed of T. D. Scales, Captain Hart, James L. Houck, Homer L. Cook and Dale Crittenberger, organized and prepared to consider appeals of telephone companies who have petitioned for a hearing. The West Fork and Sulphur Home Telephone company, operating in Perry and Crawford counties, appealed to the board for a reduction in its assessment.

FLEET GUARDS AMERICANS

Will Also Protect Foreign Interests In China During Revolution.

Washington, April 4.—The United States Asiatic fleet, in command of Admiral Winterhalter, will act as protector of American and other foreign interests in China, if revolutionary activity threatens serious disturbances.

Orders to this effect have been cabled to Admiral Winterhalter, whose flagship, the Brooklyn, is due at Shanghai. Admiral Winterhalter has been directed to use his own discretion in distributing the naval forces under his command in Chinese waters. The Asiatic fleet now comprises twelve vessels, seven of which are cruising on the Yang Tse river.

Lynching In Oklahoma.

Idabel, Okla., April 4.—Oscar Martin, a negro, arrested at Bismarck, charged with attacking a thirteen-year-old white girl, and placed in jail here, was taken out of the courtroom and lynched.

Charles Steinwedel was in Valonia on a business trip today.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Ditcher*

HE TAKES OUR

MILL WORK

without a single question because he knows of our reputation for square dealing, and for giving material and work which are the best value for the money anywhere in this vicinity. If you want blinds, doors, sash, fret work, panel or grill work, call on us and we will supply you at an astonishingly low cost.

THE TRAVIS CARTER CO.

HOLLAND HAS WHEAT FAMINE

Will Purchase 100,000 Tons In America Is Report.

The Hague, April 4.—Holland's reserves of wheat are practically exhausted, and it is reported that the government intends to buy 100,000 tons in America, in addition to the normal 60,000 monthly, in order to form the needed reserve.

Several Dutch ships have been requisitioned under the new ship law to bring these supplies from America. The disappearance of the reserve is due to the failure of the Holland-American and other steamship companies to fulfill completely their contract to transport 60,000 tons of wheat and flour and 75,000 tons of corn from North and South America, owing to the delay caused by war incidents.

Advertise in the Republican. It pays.



HE TAKES OUR

MILL WORK

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Advertise in the Republican. It pays.



Reliable Jewelry

In a display which you would expect to find in only the large city stores.

This store is best known for its high grade jewelry, for its reliable time pieces, and for its dependable repair work.

But here silver ware is of equal importance, and we invite your inspection of a stock that is both varied and complete. We especially want to call your attention to our line of high grade Sheffield hollow ware, now on display in our window.

GEO. F. KAMMAN, Jeweler.
 104 W. Second St.
 Successor to Jackson and Kamman.



Willard

Simple Enough

It isn't hard to get the most out of your storage battery if you give it proper attention. Come in and learn how.

W. L. CLARK AUTO BATTERY SERVICE STATION

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Public Sale
PETER'S BRICK BARN
 West Sixth Street
Saturday, April 8th
 Sale Starts at Noon
REGISTERED DUROC HOGS,
MULES, BROOD MARES,
CALVES, ETC., ETC.

Make Your Savings Earn Money

The Cooperative Building and Loan Association will start Series L Monday, April 3, giving citizens of Seymour another opportunity to place their savings each week where the money will earn steady and sure dividends.

Last year the Cooperative earned over 7 per cent. for its stockholders, and every member, whether a borrower or investor shared in the earnings just in proportion to the amount of stock held.

By saving 25 cents per week for a little over six years the payments made and the earnings amount to \$100.00 when the stock matures. If for any reason it is impossible to continue the payments, the stock may be withdrawn at any time and the stockholder receives all the earnings up to the time of withdrawal.

There is no safer investment. There is no better plan to have your weekly savings earn money for you. There is no easier way to secure a home or accumulate a sum of money, than by the building and loan plan.

See the Secretary Thos. J. Clark and take stock in the new Series L.

Cooperative Building and Loan Association

Opera House Block

PERSONAL

Henry Nichter was in Indianapolis today.

Thomas Honan was in Indianapolis today.

Mary Sarver spent today at Brownstown.

J. H. Huber, of Cortland, was in Seymour today.

B. F. Schneck was in Indianapolis today on business.

Mrs. John Rich was in the city today visiting friends.

Inez Lane returned to her home in Brownstown this morning.

Mrs. T. J. Holmes, of Medora, was here today to visit friends.

Mrs. Fred Kriete went to Brownstown today for a short visit.

Mrs. J. C. Kennedy went to Medora today for a short visit.

Eugene Ireland was in Brownstown for a visit with friends.

Mrs. J. M. Puckett was in Medora today for a visit with friends.

Mrs. John Brown, of Cortland, was in Seymour shopping today.

Mrs. Joe Steele was in Vallonia today for a visit with her mother.

Bernice Browning, of Brownstown, was in the city today on business.

Meade Pierson, of Indianapolis, was in the city today on business.

H. L. Bridges and Oakley Allen went to Louisville today on business.

Miss Agnes Plunkett, of Columbus, is here visiting relatives and friends.

Grace Callahan was in Brownstown today for a visit with friends.

Mrs. B. W. Hatton was in Brownstown today visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ruger of Scipio, were in the city today on business.

Louise Anacker was in Brownstown today for a visit with her mother.

William Otte, of Waymansville, was in the city today transacting business.

Gail Hopewell was in Indianapolis today to attend the Republican convention.

Charles Rosemeyer, of Tampico, was in the city today transacting business.

George Myers, living near the County Line, was in the city on business today.

Ida Easton, of Brownstown, was in the city today for a short visit with friends.

Miss Mabel Gray went to Indianapolis today to spend a few days with friends.

Attorney J. H. Kamman and wife attended the convention in Indianapolis today.

Mrs. N. A. Conner was in Brownstown this morning for a visit with her daughter.

Earl Harrington, of this city, returned to his home today after a visit in Medora.

Eaton McDaniel, of New Albany, was in the city today for a short visit with friends.

Troy Tolle, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Dehler and family.

Mrs. J. M. Lewis and son were in Indianapolis today attending the Republican state convention.

Lucy Tiemeyer, of Terre Haute, was in Seymour today for a visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Mary Hart, of Shoals, was in the city today enroute to Indianapolis for a visit with friends.

John Montgomery, of Underwood, is here for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. John Disney, and family.

Mrs. C. H. Williams accompanied her father and mother to their home in Cleveland, Ohio, this morning.

Charles T. Benton, of Brownstown, was in Indianapolis today to attend the Republican convention.

Mrs. A. Conner, of Brownstown, returned to her home this morning after a visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. M. E. Williamson returned to her home this morning after a visit with Mrs. H. McGeary of this city.

Judge Hutton of Shoals, was in the city today on his way to attend the Republican convention at Indianapolis.

H. D. Everingham, a brother of Mrs. M. S. Blish, was in the city last night and returned to his home this morning.

Mrs. J. H. Wagoner, who was in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. Gasaway, returned to her home this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Beatty and daughter, Mrs. DeLong, of Cortland, motored to Seymour this morning to do some shopping.

Miss Emma Probst, who has been visiting throughout the winter with Mrs. Harmon Schulte, returned to her home in Versailles today.

Miss Mary Gillespie, who has been spending the Spring vacation with home folks, returned yesterday to Oberlin to resume her school work.

Mrs. John Ahlbrand passed through this city this morning on her way to her home in Jonesville. She has been visiting at the home of her daughter in Honeytown.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

MAYES' BIG Combination Offer

1 Qt. Jar Fancy Queen Olives

1 Peck Jonathan Apples

Only 45c

Only 5 dozen jars of these olives at this price. Order now.

Separately the price on the olives is 25c, and on the apples 23c.

MAYES' CASH GROCERY
W. 2nd St. Phone 658

YOUR BABY'S PICTURE

May be one of those from the Platter Studios now being shown in our window. Six different photos each week.

If you recognize your baby's picture, we have a handsome present awaiting you for the little one.

Watch our window—it always has something interesting in it.

THE MESEKE JEWELRY SHOP

THEATER IMPROVEMENTS TO BE COMPLETED THIS SUMMER

Majestic to be Enlarged and Remodeled, With New Stage and Many Other Features.

Plans for the completion of the remodeling and enlarging of the Majestic theater have been approved by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Eagleston, the owners, and work is expected to be started by the middle of May. The improvements, which were started last fall, when the lobby was entirely remodeled and redecorated, will be carried on in a similar scale throughout the house, and the auditorium, balcony and stage, when completed, will present as pleasing an appearance as the front of the house now does.

The plans include an entirely new stage, constructed at the rear of the present stage. The stage will be much larger than the present one, and will be fully equipped with scenery and stage furniture. Several modern dressing rooms will be provided for the convenience of performers. The building of the new stage will make possible the enlargement of the seating capacity of the theater, which will be increased by 450, making it possible to easily take care of 1200 people.

The house will be redecorated throughout, new heating and lighting outfits installed and various other minor improvements provided, which will make the Majestic practically a new theater, and one of the most complete and up-to-date amusement houses in southern Indiana.

SEED POTATOES.

Just received a car load of best quality Northern Seed Potatoes.

Triumphs, per bu. \$1.40
Early Rose, per bu. \$1.10
Ohio, per bu. \$1.10
Red River Ohio, per bu. \$1.25
Burbanks, per bu. \$1.25

RAY R. KEACH,
East 2nd Street, Seymour, Indiana.

Attention Red Men.

All members urged to be present at regular meeting April 7, 1916 to make arrangements to attend the county meeting to be held at Brownstown, Ind. April 8, 1916.

Sigel Wright, Sachem.
a7d D. H. Sprenger, C. of R.

Good Cheer Circle.

The Good Cheer Circle will meet Friday evening at 7 o'clock with Mrs. Jay C. Smith to practice Easter music under the leadership of Mrs. A. P. Carter. a6d

Masonic Notice.

Special meeting tonight of the Seymour Council No. 38. R. and S. M. Degree work.

H. H. McDonald, Recorder.

Queen Esther Circle.

The Queen Esther Circle will meet with Miss Clara Massman, 115 West Tipton street. a6d

Mrs. Harry Thias is very ill at her home on West McDonald street.

THE INTERSTATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

SEYMOUR TIME CARD.

(Effective July 9, 1915.)

Seymour to Indianapolis and intermediate points.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Leave Seymour	5:03 A. M.	8:40 am	2:45 pm
Bedford	6:45 A. M.	8:30 am	4:25 pm
Odon	8:05 A. M.	7:00 am	5:43 pm
Elkhart	9:18 A. M.	7:12 am	5:55 pm
Beehunter	9:45 A. M.	7:30 am	6:06 pm
Linton	11:18 A. M.	7:48 am	6:18 pm
Jasensville	11:45 A. M.	8:15 am	6:24 pm
r. Terre Haute	12:15 P. M.	8:30 am	6:54 pm
Leave	3:52 P. M.	10:10 am	7:50 pm
Terre Haute	5:20 P. M.		
Odon	6:18 P. M.		
Elkhart	7:20 P. M.		
Beehunter	8:18 P. M.		
Linton	10:20 P. M.		

a Limited Mail.
• Local to Columbus. Limited Columbus to Indianapolis.
x Hoosier Flyer.
o Greenwood only.
Special service at special rates.
Frequent and convenient freight service.
BERT WEEDON, G. F. P. A.,
510 Board of Trade,
Indianapolis.

Al Davis, who was taken into custody by the police on the charge of intoxication, was taken before the Mayor this morning where he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$1.00 and costs.

NO HUNTING—Muslin signs 9x17 inches, for posting farms against hunting and trespassing, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Call at Republican office.

If you have Republican Advertising on your mind, you're right.

NEW STEEL EQUIPMENT

MOUND CITY LIMITED
QUEEN CITY LIMITED

Now in Service

WESTBOUND
Leave Seymour 2:03 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis 8:00 p. m.

EASTBOUND
Leave Seymour 5:58 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 8:15 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

For further information consult
E. MASSMAN, Local Agent.

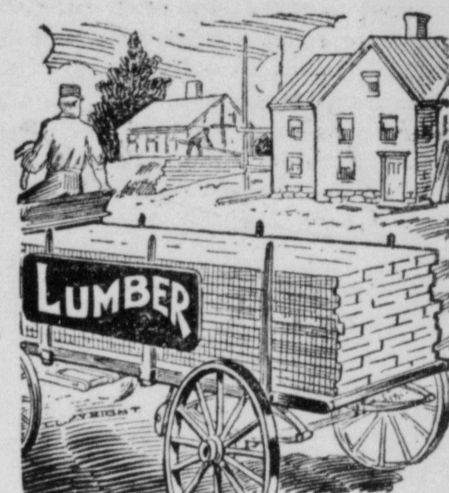
Clean Cut Facts

You will search a long time and then fail to find a better quality of coal than we deliver when we fill your orders with Raymond City.

RAYMOND CITY COAL
The Leader.

Price \$4.25 Per Ton.

EBNER
Ice & Cold Storage Co.
ICE - COAL
Phone 4



EVERY LOAD

of our lumber brings satisfaction to the man who buys. It is good lumber. It is worth every cent it costs, and usually more. We are careful to keep up our standard of lumber quality. We keep prices down as low as possible. We have a fine lot of Black Locust fence Posts.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.
419 S. Chestnut St.

"SOUTHEASTERN LINE"

Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern Railway Company.

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Leave	5:03 A. M.	8:40 am	2:45 pm
Seymour	6:45 A. M.	8:30 am	4:25 pm
Bedford	8:05 A. M.	7:00 am	5:43 pm
Odon	9:18 A. M.	7:12 am	5:55 pm
Elkhart	9:45 A. M.	7:30 am	6:06 pm
Beehunter	11:18 A. M.	7:48 am	6:18 pm
Linton	11:45 A. M.	8:15 am	6:24 pm
Jasensville	12:15 P. M.	8:30 am	6:54 pm
r. Terre Haute	3:52 P. M.	10:10 am	7:50 pm

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Leave	5:50 am	12:30 pm	5:50 pm
Terre Haute	6:40 am	1:23 pm	6:47 pm
Jasensville	7:14 am	1:54 pm	7:18 pm
Linton	7:30 am	2:09 pm	7:28 pm
Beehunter	7:44 am	2:24 pm	7:46 pm
Elkhart	7:58 am	2:36 pm	8:00 pm
Odon	8:15 am	2:51 pm	
Bedford	8:30 am	3:06 pm	
Ar. Seymour	10:50 am	5:25 pm	

No. 25, mixed train Northbound, leaves Westport 8:30 a. m., arrives at Seymour 10:40 a. m., daily, except Sunday.
No. 27, mixed train Southbound, leaves Seymour 3:30 p. m., arrives Westport 6:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
For further information or time tables, call on or write.

S. L. CHERRY, G. A.,
Seymour, Ind.

J. T. AVERITT, G. F. & P. A.,
B. & O. Station, Chicago, Ill.

Seymour -to- LOUISVILLE

\$1.75 Round Trip

95c One Way.

Special Rates on Saturday
Last Car Leaves Louisville 11:15 p. m.

Distie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsboro, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m., and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11 and 9:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 5:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 8:10 and 11:00 p. m. Cars marked *, run to Scottsburg only.

INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRACTION RY. CO.
C. D. HARDIN, Agent.

LOUISVILLE AMUSEMENT CALENDAR

MACAULEY'S: John Drew in his greatest comedy success, "The Chief," April 6, 7, 8. Matinee Saturday, April 8.

B. F. KEITH'S: Metropolitan vaudeville. Matinee daily 10c and 25c, nights 15c to 50c.

BETTER CUT THIS OUT



COLONIAL—80c
SUCCESS—75c
HONEY BOY—25c



You're Sure to Stumble
Onto something just right in our line of High Grade Jewelry.
T. R. HALEY,
JEWELER
10 E. 2nd St., Seymour.

Our Tuesday Specials

Navy Beans, hand picked, per pound 7c
Colored beans, per pound. 6 1/2 c
Red Kidney beans, fine, 3 pounds 25c
Lima beans, per pound. 7c

"THE PURE FOOD STORE"

C. H. Wiethoff Cash Grocery

No. 5 East Second Street
Phone 487. WE DELIVER.

CHAS. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Fitting Glasses.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.
Andrews Building
SEYMOUR, INDIANA. Phone 245

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbons. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS for 30 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Hoadley's Cash Store

Saves you money. C our prices.
Pillsbury flour, bag. 83c
Good loose coffee, lb. 13c
Navy beans, lb. 7 1/2 c
Colored beans, lb. 7c
Sun dried apples 2 lbs. 15c
Pink salmon, 3 cans. 25c
Holland herring, very large, 2 for 5c

Pickle pork, lb. 10c
Country bacon, fat, lb. 12 1/2 c
Country bacon, lean, lb. 15c
100 percent. pure lard, lb. 12 1/2 c
Extra fine peanut butter, lb. 10c
Salted peanuts, lb. 10c
Fresh roasted peanuts, lb. 10c
Good house broom. 25c
Eating potatoes, bushel. 85c

Hoadley's Cash Store

QUINCY A. MYERS SOUNDS KEYNOTE

G. O. P. Orator Points to
Omen of Success.

NATION LOOKS TO PARTY

Discusses National and State Party
Issues in Address Before State Re-
publican Convention—Will Win by
Constructive Policies.

Indianapolis, April 5.—Quincy A. Myers, temporary chairman of the Indiana state Republican convention delivered the keynote speech, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall not detain you by extended remarks. The principles of the Republican party are so grounded and entrenched in the minds of Republicans that their repetition on this occasion would be a useless thing, but there are certain matters in which we, as Republicans, and the citizens of the state and nation generally, are vitally concerned, and about which it seems proper to speak briefly at this time.

The traditions and history of the party are the traditions and history of the republic during the period of its greatest achievements, in all lines of legislative, and economic, and philanthropic endeavor.

Born of the peril of the republic in the critical period of its history, the preserver of the union of the states, and the sponsor for their unparalleled development, and their mighty advancement to the foremost position among the nations of the earth, until the reins of government were transferred to other hands, it has been, and is, a party of liberty and enlightenment; a party of the amelioration of the conditions of living in the republic; a party of hope and encouragement to those without it. That party needs no eulogist. Its past is made sacred by memories yet fresh from weeping, and by visualization to our eyes, in nearly every household of the land and it stands today, as it has always stood, for patriotism and manhood; for the greatest opportunity, to every man; for the public welfare; for national preservation; for protection to life, and property of the lowliest citizen, whether in our own land or wherever the flag floats, and it demands respect for, and protection of its citizens, and for that flag.

It proposes not only to cherish, and to nourish, and to defend them, but it proposes to advance the lines of progress; to strengthen the outposts of our own civilization; to insure to our citizens, protection in all gainful, and peaceful occupations, and to insure their permanence at home, and to protect them abroad.

The nation has never in its history, stood so low in the eyes of the world, as in this year of Grace; scorned abroad, and with no fixed policy at home; the public revenues decreasing, (except for the circumstances of a foreign war); general expenditures and the cost of living increasing, and general distrust on every hand.

It will not be enough to point out the short comings of the Democratic party, or expose its mistakes and inefficiency, or the lack of accord among its directing members.

We will win by uncompromising and definite positions, and by permanent constructive policies, or not at all.

A Democratic administration always comes into power with a feeling of distrust among the people, and goes out of power with a sigh of relief.

It repudiated its platform pledge to exempt tolls of American ships engaged in coast-wise trade.

It declared its fixed determination to reduce the cost of living; the difficulty with the people has been to produce the cost of living.

The party pledged its candidate to one term; that pledge it will be the duty of the Republican party, not the Democratic party, to redeem.

The Democratic party pledged the abolition of the duty on sugar, and it is now engaged in the equally solemn duty of restoring it.

It estimated \$80,000,000 income from income taxes, imposed to make up the loss on sugar, but fell short \$30,000,000, because it closed up, or destroyed the business which could earn the income. It vainly expected an income from business which it had paralyzed, or destroyed.

We stand by the doctrine of a protective tariff, as the American policy, as distinguished both from a revenue tariff, and from free trade.

The Republican party has for years insisted on the increase of both the army and the navy, and the Democratic party has persistently opposed it. Now that grave questions confront us, our president and his party change front entirely on this question. But they do not do so until they are brought face to face with the necessity of doing so. In short, they can only be regarded either as not being wise enough to forecast this necessity, or they were mere obstructionists. The difficulty with the Democratic party on this proposition is, that it is not concerned so much with preparedness for war, as it is with unpreparedness for peace, and the paralysis of business, which was fast creeping upon us when the foreign struggle came, and which must in-

evitably ensue on the termination of the foreign war. The Republican party believes in preparedness for both. The Democratic party in congress was arrayed in solid front against the Republican Vreeland-Aldrich act, providing for an emergency, or expansive currency, in time of need, or stress; yet when there was apparently a financial storm upon us, it made haste to take refuge under its storm shelter provisions, and to praise it.

The vacillating policy of the present administration has become a by-word. It has been as weak as the administration of Buchanan, and vastly more vacillating, changing, and uncertain.

As patriots, before we are partisans, the Republican party has sought, in so far as it was possible to uphold the hands of the president.

The nation has been humiliated, its citizens slain upon the high seas, and on land, and we have had nothing but protest; and another letter written.

Are we to condone and approve this vacillating and blundering incapacity, simply because we have not been plunged into war?

Has the administration taken a definite stand on any policy?

Had we had a definite policy, we should have been spared the controversies with Germany respecting submarine warfare, and the conflict with Great Britain in relation to American commerce.

A firm and definite policy would have prevented the three years of watchful waiting with respect to Mexico, where the conditions are daily becoming worse, and the situation more complicated.

The president demanded a salute of the flag by Huerta, but it remains unsaluted to this hour.

He makes threats to Germany, and to Great Britain, couched in rhetorical language, which they have long since learned were mere bravado.

Even the Mexicans have come to regard the president's statements as mere buncombe, so low have we fallen in national prestige.

Some of us have long memories; it is not our recollection that appeals, to stand by our presidents have met with a very ready response from the Democratic party.

When the Republican party was endeavoring to prepare for such conditions as confront us in Mexico, and elsewhere, Mr. Wilson's party fought the proposition with frenzied zeal. We now find ourselves wholly unprepared, even to carry out an expedition against the bandit Villa, despite the advice of competent men, as to the necessities.

They say the president has kept us out of war, and he should be supported for that reason.

His announcements, from time to time, have made it perfectly plain to the people of the world, even to Mexico, that his attitude is one of such cringing, and shifting, that there was no danger in his thundering.

Having thus briefly referred to some national affairs, I pass to a consideration of some state matters.

The State Debt.

During recent months several Democratic state officials have asserted several times that the state is out of debt for the first time since 1835.

Mr. Crittenger, Democratic auditor of state, in his remarks to the Democratic editors at New Castle in November last, said:

"The state has been put out of debt by Governor Ralston, William H. O'Brien, William H. Vollmer, treasurer of state, the present state treasurer, George Bittler, and myself."

Let us see.

By the act of congress of July 2, 1862, \$340,000 was received from the United States upon condition that it be invested in government or state stocks bearing not less than 5 per cent interest, to constitute an endowment fund of Purdue university, and it was held by the trustees of the university. This money was borrowed in 1878 and 1879 by a Democratic state administration, and in 1881, by an act of the legislature, (Acts 1881, p. 585), the state issued its bond for it, due in twenty years, bearing 5 per cent interest; and in 1901 the state by an act of the legislature (Acts 1901, p. 35) extended the loan for twenty years, and the state is paying, and has paid the interest on it, since 1881, at 5 per cent. It is described specifically in the act of 1901 as a loan, and as representing the endowment fund of Purdue university, and is as clearly a debt of the state as any other loan. I am not unaware that the attorney general claims this is not a debt, but the fact remains that a Democratic state administration borrowed, and used the money.

Is the Democratic party proposing to repudiate the debt to Purdue university?

It has been said that it is against the interest of the Democratic party to pay principal, and against its principle to pay interest.

There are outstanding \$25,000 of the Vincennes university debt, and \$5,615.12 Wabash and Erie canal certificates, making the total bonded indebtedness of this state, \$370,615.12.

An examination of the public records shows who paid the state debt which Mr. Crittenger said is now all paid.

The state debt reached its high tide in 1892.

At the close of that fiscal year, it was \$8,830,615.12.

At the close of 1896 it was, \$6,900,615.12.

At the close of 1900 it was, \$4,704,615.12.

At the close of 1904 it was \$1,902,615.12.

At the close of 1908 it was \$1,510,163.12.

At the close of 1912 it was \$1,260,163.12.

At the close of 1915 it was \$610,163.12.

The above amounts shown as due in the different fiscal years are taken from the state auditor's reports for the years named; and these reports show that the Republican governors paid as follows:

Mount \$2,216,000
Durbin 2,802,000
Hanly 613,000

Total \$5,631,000

The same reports show that the Democratic governors paid:

Matthews \$1,910,000.00
Marshall 250,000.00
Ralston 655,615.12

Total \$2,815,615.12

The Republicans paid two-thirds and the Democrats one-third of the debt as shown by these reports.

During the Hanly administration the legislature increased the bonded debt by issuing \$100,000 to build the pavilion at the state fair grounds, and \$120,548 to pay an old debt due Vincennes university.

Mr. Crittenger said in the New Castle speech: "On the first day of December, 1910 * * * when Ex-Auditor of State William H. O'Brien assumed the duties of office, the records in the auditor of state's office and the treasurer's office will show that the state of Indiana owed a foreign debt of \$904,000. His predecessor turned over to him bills on the auditor's desk amounting to \$190,000 which were unpaid, and some of them a long time due."

On page 68 of the state auditor's report for 1910 the total foreign debt of the state is shown at that time to be \$800,000 plus \$5,615.12 Wabash and Erie canal certificates, unredeemed—and not \$904,000.

The records referred to do not show that any bills were on the auditor's desk not paid. The state had closed its fiscal year only sixty days before Mr. O'Brien took office, with a balance of \$92,768.35 in the general fund, and at that date all bills were paid; they had to be, or the appropriations from which they were payable would have reverted to the general fund, and the bills then due, could not have been paid at all.

Tell us, Mr. Auditor, when the canal certificates were paid? Who got the money? Were the original certificates surrendered to the state at the time of payment?

Tell the people of Indiana, Mr. Auditor, why the state treasurer's report for 1914 shows the canal certificates \$5,615.12 still unpaid, while the state auditor's report for the same year does not account for them in any way?

During the Mount administration, the sinking fund levy produced \$1,569,706.10 and with this, plus \$646,293.10 from the general fund, he paid \$2,216,000 of the state's debt.

During the Durbin administration, the sinking fund levy produced \$1,654,024.09 and with this, plus \$1,147,975.91 from the general fund he paid \$2,802,000 of the state's debt.

During the Hanly administration, the sinking fund levy produced \$680,919.87, and from this he paid \$613,000 of the state's debt, and the balance \$67,919.87, under legislative enactment, was transferred to and used in the general fund expenses. There were no sinking fund tax collections in 1907 or 1908.

During the Marshall administration, the sinking fund collections were \$1,454,568.27 and from this he paid \$250,000 on the state debt; transferred under legislative enactment \$1,203,140.60 to the general fund which was used to pay general expenses; \$950 was used to pay interest on the state debt, and the balance \$477.67 remained in the sinking fund.

In the first year of the Ralston administration, the sinking fund collections, with balance from year 1912 were \$284,329.32, and from this he paid \$250,000 on the state debt; \$18,283.22 interest on the state debt and the balance \$16,046.10 remained in the sinking fund at the end of 1913.

The sinking fund taxes for 1914, with balance from 1913 amounted to \$302,991.14, and from this there was paid \$270,000 on the state debt; \$32,793.96 interest on the public debt and the balance \$207.18 remained in the sinking fund.

The auditor's report for 1915 shows what was done with the sinking fund collections in that year. All of these figures, and amounts, are taken from the state auditor's reports, and they do not show the state to be out of debt, but they do show that the Republican party is the debt paying party.

At the New Castle meeting, Mr. Crittenger, auditor of state, said: "Ten years ago the Republicans were ruling Indiana, the state was largely in debt, and Republican extravagance had no limit; that the state had a nine-cent tax levy for general fund; that during the Hanly-Billheimer administration there was transferred from the state debt sinking fund to the general fund the sum of \$1,470,000.53."

When Hanly took office, January, 1906, the state was in debt to Purdue and Indiana universities in the sum of \$484,000, in which was included the Purdue university debt just referred to, and it still owes the Purdue university debt.

When Hanly took office the state owed on its foreign debt \$14,185,615.12—of this amount the Hanly administration paid \$618,000, all that was due or could be paid. During the last

seven years almost \$800,000 of the remainder has been paid.

The state now owes Purdue university \$340,000, and Vincennes university \$25,000, and the Wabash and Erie canal certificates \$5,615.12, making a total of \$370,615.12.

The State Is Not Out of Debt.

During the Hanly administration, there was transferred from the sinking fund to the general fund \$68,809.53. During the Marshall administration, in 1910, 1911 and 1912, the sum of \$1,203,140.60. These amounts are all shown in the state auditor's reports, and can be verified on examination. Mr. Crittenger says the Republican administrations were extravagant.

The same reports show that it cost the Durbin administration an average of \$813,401.72 per annum to run the state government; that it cost the Hanly administration per year \$2,805,163.29 to pay all state government expenses, and for maintenance of all the institutions receiving money from the general fund, of which \$1,060,047.97 was the yearly average for salaries and commissions.

It cost the Marshall administration for the same services \$3,673,812.03 per year, of which \$1,303,960.70 was the yearly amount for salaries and commissions, and for the same services it cost the Ralston administration in its first year \$4,433,879.70, and for the four years of the Ralston administration the average yearly expenditure for salaries and commissions is \$1,688,044.44.

In addition to the foregoing, the Hanly administration spent in four years for new buildings, and land purchased, \$2,707,595.02. The Marshall administration spent in four years for this purpose \$3,517,481.06, and the Ralston administration spent for the same purposes in its first year, \$512,288.67. For 1914 and 1915 the expenditures for new institutions and permanent improvements are less than \$500,000 a year.

The total state tax levy shown by the statutes and by the state auditor's reports at the end of each gubernatorial administration for the last twenty years is as follows:

1896—33 cents on the \$100.
1900—29 2-3 cents on the \$100.
1904—30 3-4 cents on the \$100.
1908—33 7-20 cents on the \$100.
1912—31 17-20 cents on the \$100.
1916—40 1-10 cents on the \$100.

This high rate of 40 1-10 has been in force during the four years of Governor Ralston's administration.

The state's general or political fund, out of which all state and institution expenses are paid, is made up, or composed of official fees, institution earnings, and the general and benevolent institution fund tax levies. The funds arising from these two levies have always been recognized as one fund, and the legislative acts 1913 creating the present tax rates so recognizes them.

The two levies made for the purpose have stood as follows for twenty years:

1896 to 1904 inclusive, 14 cents on \$100
1905 to 1907 inclusive, 17 cents on \$100
1908 to 1912 inclusive, 14 cents on \$100
1913 to 1916 inclusive, 17 cents on \$100

The general assembly in 1905 increased these two levies from 14 cents to 17 cents for the purpose of raising funds with which to build the new state institutions, viz: For epileptics, for Southeastern insane hospital, for the girls' school, and for the deaf and dumb institute, but during the present administration no new properties, or new institutions, of any magnitude, except the penal farm, have been acquired; and therefore the increase of these two levies can be for no other purposes than for state and institution expenses.

In 1903 the taxable property in the state was \$1,433,372,547. In 1908 it was \$1,723,311,564 and in 1913 it was \$1,939,876,166. The increase in taxable property value, from 1903 to 1913 with the same tax levy, would have produced 35 per cent more revenue in 1913 than in 1903.

In 1908 the total tax levy for state purposes was 33.35 cents on the \$100. In 1913, 1914 and 1915 it was 40.1 cents on the \$100, with a largely increased valuation of lands in 1915.

The increase in the tax valuation of lands in Indiana from 1899 to 1904 was in round numbers \$124,738,000; from 1904 to 1909 it increased \$128,026,000; from 1909 to 1913 it increased \$171,392,000, showing a constant and largely increased valuation upon which taxes were levied on real estate, though from 1909 to 1913 the assessed value of personal property was \$416,876,113, as against \$422,280,860 in 1909, or a diminution in personal property valuation of \$5,404,744. These figures show the actual facts with respect to the amounts collected and disbursed under Republican and Democratic administrations.

Democratic state officials prate about their debt paying, especially under the present administration. Let us examine that question a little further.

As shown by the state auditor's report of 1914, the state debt was, on September 30, of that year, \$604,548.

It is shown, by that report, to have been made up of the Purdue university loan, \$340,000; the state University debt, \$144,000; the Vincennes university debt, \$120,548.

This did not include the outstanding Wabash and Erie canal certificates, amounting to \$5,615.12, which the state treasurer's report shows to be an outstanding indebtedness.

When the New York Central Railroad company's reorganization occurred in 1914, it paid an incorporation fee of \$300,000. In 1915 it increased its stock and paid an addi-

tional fee of \$100,000.

The Wabash Railroad company was reorganized in 1915, and it paid an incorporation fee of \$143,460.

There was collected in 1914 from the inheritance tax imposed under the act of 1913, \$191,704.44. In 1915 there was collected on that account, \$300,507.24, and from Sept. 30, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1916, there was collected from that source, \$83,203.95.

There was thus collected the huge sum of \$1,118,875.64 in 1914 and 1915, not a dollar of which arose from taxation, but it went into the general fund.

Those three items were wholly distinct and apart from any source of revenue in any appreciable amount, ever received by any Republican administration.

The inheritance tax alone, amounting to \$595,415.64 was a revenue, never before imposed, much less collected, by any former administration. Notwithstanding all this, the total amount paid on the public debt as it existed September 30, 1914, was only \$244,548.

Those payments were \$144,000, the State university debt, and \$100,548 on the Vincennes university debt, and the auditor's report for 1915 so shows. The remainder was used in paying temporary loans made by the administration to pay the current expenses. Those loans amounted to \$2,065,000.

There was collected in taxes in 1915, \$4,301,007.61 more than in 1908, or 56.8 per cent, in excess of the amount ever received from taxation by a Republican administration, and the only tangible thing the state has for these enormous expenditures is less than \$500,000 a year for the last four years.

Your tax receipts are about all you have to show for these vast collections of money. The remainder went to pay the mere operating expenses of the state government, with its army of salaried officers, and employees.

The state has collected and expended of the people's money, from institution earnings, taxes, and fees, the following total amounts per year for the last sixteen years:

1901—\$5,673,197.77 1909—\$7,872,970.45
1902—5,474,785.79 1910—8,128,466.23
1903—5,592,225.72 1911—8,163,912.88
1904—6,205,658.80 1912—8,277,125.56
1905—6,599,691.58 1913—8,529,789.26
1906—6,784,009.97 1914—10,270,849.94
1907—7,016,274.19 1915—11,870,621.52
1908—7,569,613.91

These expenses have more than doubled since 1901, and have increased \$4,300,007.61, or over \$500,000 a year since the Democratic party went into power in Indiana.

And during the same years the state has collected and expended from general and benevolent funds, for general expenses the following sums, viz:

Political Fund.
1901—\$2,991,963.08 1909—\$4,087,193.60
1902—2,758,184.12 1910—4,872,714.78
1903—2,801,402.54 1911—4,484,759.88
1904—3,196,724.35 1912—4,407,601.91
1905—3,384,546.99 1913—4,426,403.11
1906—3,728,023.91 1914—5,054,410.37
1907—4,068,594.55 1915—5,857,818.51
1908—4,319,689.71

This expenditure has increased during the Democratic administration \$1,538,128.80, or nearly \$385,000 a year for salaries.

The people will scarcely forget the promises made by the Democratic party in 1908 and 1912 in regard to reducing expenditures.

It is high time to call a halt and have an accounting.

The Tariff.

In conclusion, let us recur to a great national issue: One of the very first acts of congress after the adoption of the Constitution was the enactment of a protective tariff.

It is one of the fundamentals of our American system, and the greatest factor in her unparalleled development.

As Republicans, and from pure concern for the protection of our citizens, as far as this can be done, we propose to restore to the earliest possible moment, a protective tariff, not in the interest of a few, but in the interest of the many; in the interest of all, to the end that the American market, the best in the world, shall be preserved to Americans; that the American wage earner shall be given an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment; that the manufacturer shall be assured of a continuance of a system upon which he may confidently rely, in investments, in productive, peace serving manufactures; that the American farmer may have a stable and certain market for his product, at remunerative prices.

In short, we propose to open the mills, and maintain them, in producing the implements of peace, and not of war; to excel in the arts of peace, without sacrificing national honor. We do not propose to rely upon the conditions of war, and the misfortunes of other peoples, to keep the mills going, but we propose to maintain honorable peace, and we propose the maintenance of our people, by the greater pursuits of peace, and we propose further, to provide and enforce the laws which will protect our people both in war and in peace, in industrial occupations, and we propose to protect our citizens in their lives and their property, wherever they may lawfully be, by the might of the American people, peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must.

To these ends we need, and must have men in control of national affairs, convinced of the correctness of these principles, thoroughly conversant with the conditions and the requirements to change or maintain them in justice to all, and experienced

enough, broad enough, courageous enough, to bring them about.

Of such men, the Republican party is made up in abundance, and prominent among them is our own distinguished citizen, eminent and experienced in statesmanship, loyal and patriotic; American to the heart; in sympathy with American institutions, and Republican policies, and qualified to a high degree to carry them into effect, and thoroughly in the confidence of the American people. Indiana presents to the nation, for Republican standard bearer, Charles Warren Fairbanks.

Mere abstract theorists and casuists will not do; we have had more than enough of them.

We do not assume for ourselves, any virtue of patriotism above our political opponents, but we do claim a closer sympathy with the industrial and commercial concerns of the United States, and a deeper concern as to their importance and the necessity for their preservation.

We shall not only protect our own people from unfair competition, from abroad, but we will protect the consumer and the laborer from unfair conditions of capital, and the unequal distribution of the profits of industry at home. As in the past, we will further, and enforce, laws, national and state, for the protection of the lives, limbs and health, of the workers in hazardous, and health affecting trades.

Sad experience has taught us the value and the power of individualism in America, in American policy, especially in our own party. The voice and advice of every individual of the party must be heard, from the highest to the lowest citizen, and the fullest opportunity afforded for individual expression, and that expression must be heeded in every act.

Happily, the opportunity for the widest participation of every member of the party, is now the declared and unalterable policy of the party.

The omens of success were never brighter. Directed by a chairman who never tires, wise, loyal, vigilant, active, alert, and the highest type of vigorous manhood, and aided by a secretary always resourceful, but steady and serene, a brighter day for Indiana and the nation, dawns. Day unto day but adds to the conviction in the minds of the people that the policies of the party are sound and healthful, and as in the past, it is looked to for relief.

Shall we disappoint them?

Let us not overlook the task that is before us, but with clearly defined policies, sustained by the conviction of their righteousness, and with the united front of patriots, and not partisans, let us address ourselves with courage to the task, conscious of the obligation we take, and of the important consequences and benefits to the American people, which we believe to depend upon our course of action.

Let us not overlook the gravity of the situation, or the tremendous consequences, both at home and abroad; at home in the industrial condition with which we must necessarily be confronted at the close of the foreign war, and abroad in the international complications which are of a serious character.

THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK



By
**GEORGE BARR
M'CUTCHEON**
Author of "Graustark,"
"Beverly of Graustark," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Hand of the Law.

THE prince called an attendant and ordered him to find Miss Guille's footman at once. When he returned to the table she was again reading the note.

"It is really quite thrilling, isn't it?" she said, and there was still a quaver of indignation in her voice. "Are you not mystified?"

"Not in the least," said he promptly, and drew a chair up close beside hers. "It's as plain as day. Your father has found you out, that's all. Let's read it again," and they read it together.

"A word to the wise," it began. "Two men from a private detective concern have been employed since yesterday in watching the movements of your companion, for the purpose of safeguarding her against good looking young men, I suspect. I have it from the most reliable of sources that her father engaged the services of these men almost simultaneously with the date of our sailing from New York. It may interest you to know that they followed you to St. Cloud in a high power car and no doubt are watching you as you read this message from your faithful friend, who likewise is not far away."

"I should have anticipated this, Mr. Schmidt," she said ruefully. "It is just the sort of thing my father would do."

"You seem to take it calmly enough."

"I am quite used to it. I would be worth a great deal to any enterprising person who made it his business to steal me. There is no limit to the ransom he could demand."

"You alarm me," he declared. "No doubt these worthy guardians look upon me as a kidnaper. I am inclined to shiver."

"All's well that ends well," quoth she, pulling on her gloves. "I shall restore you safely to the bosom of the Ritz, and that will be the end of it."

"I almost wish that some one would kidnap you, Miss Guille. It would afford me the greatest pleasure in the world to snatch you from their clutches. Your father would be saved paying the ransom, but I should have to be adequately rewarded. I fancy, however, that he wouldn't mind paying the reward I should hold out for."

"I am quite sure he would give you anything you were to ask for, Mr. Schmidt," said she gaily. "You would be reasonable, of course."

"I might ask for the most precious of his possessions," said he, leaning forward to look directly into eyes that wavered and refused to meet his. "Curiosity almost makes me wish that I might be kidnapped. I should then find out what you consider to be his most precious possession," she said, and her voice was perilously low.

"I think I could tell you in advance," said he, his eyes shining.

"I prefer to find it out in my own way, Mr. Schmidt," she stammered hurriedly. Her confusion was immensely gratifying to him. There is no telling what might have happened to the Prince of Graustark at that moment if an obsequious attendant had not intervened with the earthly information that the car was waiting.

The car shot across the bridge and was speeding on its way toward the Bois when Robin ventured a glance behind. Through the little window in the back of the car he saw a big, swift moving automobile not more than a quarter of a mile in the rear. "Would you like to verify the report of my friend Gourou?" he asked.



For Chronic Constipation

Six glasses of water daily and

Rexall
Orderlies

The laxative tablet with the pleasant taste

We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative

The Rexall Store
CARTER'S DRUG STORE

THE ACHE OF HOUSE CLEANING

The pain and soreness caused by bruises, over-exertion and straining during house cleaning time are soothed away by Sloan's Liniment. No need endure this agony. Just apply Sloan's Liniment to the sore spots, rub only a little. In a short time the pain leaves you, you rest comfortably and enjoy a refreshing sleep. One grateful user writes: "Sloan's Liniment is worth its weight in gold." Keep a bottle on hand, use it against all Soreness, Neuralgia and Bruises. Kills pain. 25c at your Druggist.

WATCH CHILD'S COUGH

Colds, running of nose, continued irritation of the mucous membrane if neglected may mean catarrh later. Don't take the chances—do something for your child! Children will not take every medicine, but they will take Dr. King's New Discovery and without bribing or teasing. It is a sweet pleasant Tar Syrup and so effective. Just laxative enough to eliminate the waste poisons. Almost the first dose helps. Always prepared, no mixing or fussing. Just ask your druggist for Dr. King's New Discovery. It will safeguard your child against serious ailments resulting from colds.

PILLS BEST FOR LIVER

Because they contain the best liver medicines, no matter how bitter or nauseating for the sweet sugar coating hides the taste. Dr. King's New Life Pills contain ingredients that put the liver working, move the bowels freely. No gripe, no nausea, aid digestion. Just try a bottle of Dr. King's New Life Pills and notice how much better you feel. 25c at druggists.

GOOD FOR COLDS

Honey, Pine-Tar and Glycerine are recognized cold remedies. In Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey these are combined with other cough medicine in a pleasant syrup. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey quickly stops your cough, checks your cold, soothes irritation of the throat. Excellent for young, adult and aged. It's one of the best cough syrups made. Formula on every bottle. You know just what you are taking and your doctor knows its good for coughs and colds. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Only 25c at Druggists.

his voice quick with exhilaration. She knelt with one knee upon the seat and peered back along the road.

"There they are!" she cried. She threw the veil back over her hat as she resumed her seat in the corner. Her eyes were fairly dancing with excitement. The warm red lips were parted and she was breathing quickly. Suddenly she laid her hand over her heart as if to check its lively thumping. "Isn't it splendid? We are being pursued—actually chased by the manhunters of Paris! Oh, I was never so happy in my life. Isn't it great?"

"It is glorious!" he cried exultantly. "Shall I tell the chauffeur to hit it up a bit? Let's make it a real chase!"

"Yes, do! We'll see if we can give them the slip; isn't that what you call it?"

Robin gave hurried directions through the speaking tube to the attentive footman.

Miss Guille then took command of the flight. She called out the instructions to the driver, and her knowledge of the intricate routes through the park stood them well in hand. It was soon quite clear to the pursued that the car containing their followers had been successfully eluded. For some time there had been a worried look in the prince's eyes. Once he undertook to remonstrate with his fair companion.

"My dear Miss Guille, we'll land in jail if we keep up this hair raising speed. There wouldn't be any fun in that, you know."

"Pooh! I'm not afraid of the police. They—why, what's the matter? Oh, goodness!"

The car had come to a somewhat abrupt stop. Two policemen, dismounted from their bicycles, formed an insurmountable obstruction. They were almost in the shade of the Trocadero.

"Do not be alarmed," whispered Robin to the fast palping girl, into whose eyes the most abject misery had leaped at the sight of the two officers. The polite officers came up to the window with their little notebooks.

"I regret, m'sieur, that we shall be obliged to conduct yourself and mademoiselle to the office of a magistrate. Under the new regulations set forth in the order of last May, motorists may be given a hearing at once. I regret to add that m'sieur has been exceeding the speed limit. A complaint came in but a few minutes ago from the Porte de la Muette, and we have been ordered to intercept the car. You may follow us to the office of the magistrate, m'sieur. It will soon be over, mademoiselle."

In a very few minutes the procession arrived at a low, formidable looking building on a narrow side street. The cavalcade of policemen dismounted and stood at attention while mademoiselle and monsieur got down from the car and followed a polite person in uniform through the doors.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Troops Kill Women in Bread Riots.

London, April 4.—Wireless reports from Rome state that serious disorders have occurred in Vienna, Prague, Trieste and Agram. In Vienna women attacked the government officers, demanding bread and the conclusion of peace. Troops were called out, and fired on the crowd, killing several women.

Aeroplane Is Shot In Fight In Air.

Constantinople, April 4.—A hostile aeroplane was shot in an air fight near the western entrance to the Dardanelles, the war office announces.

Muslin signs, "No Hunting nor Trespassing" for posting your farm, 50c each, 50c per doz. at Republican Office.

UNITY IS TRUE SPIRIT OF PARTY

Estabrook Sees Victory For
G. O. P.

TIME FOR ACTION AT HAND

New York Man, in Address Before Indiana Republican State Convention Sees Necessity For Preparedness in Protection For Our Markets.

Indianapolis, April 5.—Hon. Henry D. Estabrook, of New York, in an address before the Indiana Republican state convention, said:

Fellow-Republicans! That's a good mouth-filling, soul-filling salutation, which I thought at one time was going into innocuous desuetude, but which today is surely coming back with all its old-time significance.

The issues in the political campaign that is fast upon us are all covered generally in one word "Preparedness," just as in the issues of life all the virtues seem to converge and focus in that one word "Temperance"—Mark Twain, you know, said that all men should be temperate, even in telling the truth, and heaven knows that he was accused of intemperance in that respect.

We Republicans should be prepared to fight for the victory that is surely ours, if we can only get together, as you evidently have done here in Indiana. The man whom the Republicans shall nominate in 1916 is not so important as that there should be a united party back of him. Instead of shouting that statement by way of emphasis permit me to repeat it. The man whom the Republicans shall nominate in 1916 is not so important as that there should be a united party back of him. That is not only important but absolutely necessary. Who that man is going to be, nobody at the moment can possibly say, but it may well be the gentleman from Indiana.

Can any man who ever called himself a Republican, who ever cherished the principles of the Republican party or fought under its conquering banner, willingly see that party perish for aught of him? Will he let the spleen of personal hatred, the wounds of personal vanity or the disappointments of personal ambition stand between him and his fealty to a party whose principles are as eternal as truth and as impersonal as justice itself?

Mr. Taft in his recent speeches, says that the progressive Republicans, so called, will come back like the prodigal son, meaning, I take it, that they will come back in sackcloth and ashes. Mr. Taft is mistaken. It is not a question of "coming back" but of getting together. When brothers fall out they do not come together in sackcloth and ashes nor through recriminations or aspersions of motive. They come together with a clasp of the hands, with a smile in the eyes—and with the sheepish grin of mutual and affectionate condonation, and say nothing.

Just so must we Republicans forgive and forget. It is the only right way. It is the Lincoln way. Are we not willing to sacrifice a little pride of opinion for the sake of auld lang syne? Bigger and better men than we have made bigger and better sacrifices for the party. Have these men sacrificed in vain? May we not, in the memory of what they must always mean to us, forget our petty differences and fight shoulder to shoulder as of yore? Listen to this I read to you from one of Lincoln's speeches, so instant in its application that it is hard to believe it was spoken so long ago:

"All of us who did not vote for Mr. Buchanan, taken together, are a majority of four hundred thousand, and in the late contest we are divided between Fremont and Fillmore. Can we not come together for the future? Let every one who really believes and is resolved that free society is not and shall not be a failure, and who can conscientiously declare that in the last contest he has done only what he thought best—let every such one have charity to believe that every other one can say as much. Thus let bygones be bygones; let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue let us inaugurate the good old 'central idea' of the republic. We can do it."

The situation here described by Lincoln has an exaggerated parallel in the situation of today, for all of us who did not vote for Mr. Wilson in 1912 were a majority of over two million, four hundred thousand. All of us who did not vote for Mr. Wilson but voted for Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt, were a majority of over one million three hundred thousand. Do you not hear Lincoln's voice pulse in these figures?

Here speaks our patron saint, our guide, our monitor, our friend. Lincoln pleads with us, even from the grave.

This country must also be prepared to defend itself against military invasion. For the past seven or eight months I have been going up and

down the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and pretty much all the country in between speaking on the subject of national preparedness for self-defense. But what with Mr. Roosevelt out on the stump shouting for "blood and iron," and Mr. Bryan out on the stump shouting for "milk and water," and Mr. Wilson out on the stump shouting for "a little of both, thank you," I am beginning to think that there is real danger of a righteous cause being talked to death. So I have concluded that the time for talk is over and the time for action is at hand. Preparedness is insurance, and America has more of value to insure and more money to pay the premium than any nation in the world. Everybody is in favor of preparedness, except the nondescript few who seem to be afflicted with military phobia, and who have it so bad that they will not even use military brushes to arrange their coiffure.

This government must also be prepared to resist a foreign invasion of its markets. It is not this spasm of prosperity begotten by the European war that we count on for all time to come. The fruits of it could be lost as quickly as acquired and will be, if we leave our fences down. It is the steady growing welfare of our country which constitutes our real prosperity. It is upon this phase of preparedness—the protection of our markets—that I shall speak today.

Years ago, when I was contemplating the casting of my first presidential vote, I knew, or thought I knew, that that vote would be cast for the nominee of the Republican party. Not that my political convictions were founded on a comprehensive knowledge of political history, for with clerking all day to pay my way through law school, and studying all night to make sure of the transudation, I had had neither time nor strength for collateral reading. But Abraham Lincoln had been a Republican, and he loomed in my imagination the wisest, sanest, greatest, dearest name in history. What was good enough for Lincoln was surely good enough for me. I wanted to feel that near to him—that I belonged to his party. I wanted his convictions to be my convictions—I wanted his people to be my people and his God my God. Moreover, the Republican party had saved the Union, and in my heart of hearts I was prouder of being an American than I was of being a Nebraskan, though I was proud enough of that. Then, too, the Republican party, through Lincoln its spokesman, had abolished slavery, and human slavery was so revolting to every instinct of my nature that I could not think without a shudder of its ever having existed.

I knew also that the Republican party was the political successor of the old Federalist party that had included Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Marshall—all those mental and moral giants whose clear vision had seen our various states moulded and welded into a mighty nation and not merely as a string of municipal beads to glitter for a while and then to be broken and destroyed. And so I was a Republican, or thought I was, because I honored the men who were the greatest exponents of that party; because I gloried in what their party had already accomplished and wanted to be part and parcel of its future accomplishment.

But in that eventful year the burning issue between the parties seemed to be the tariff. I began to read in the newspapers, and hear in casual discussion a good deal about "protection," "free trade," "duties," "imposts," either "specific" or "ad valorem," and I wondered what it particular it was all about. Webster's dictionary, of course, was a short cut to knowledge, so I consulted his unabridged.

I learned considerable in five minutes' time just by turning the leaves of a dictionary. But the intricacies and ramifications of the subject, or which policy, free trade or protection, was the better for the people of the United States, I could not learn from a dictionary, and I had to know more than I did or cast my virgin vote in ignorance. Both Democrats and Republicans were vociferous, loud and angry in their arguments without imparting much information to an outsider. So I bought me the biggest book I could find labelled "Protection or Free Trade?" Its author was a professor in some big college, who trailed the alphabet after his name like a comet hanging on to its tail, and who, as I soon discovered, was an accusative and vehement champion of free trade. I have since discovered that most college professors are free traders and that most college graduates require several years of business experience to realize that the soft theories learned in the class room seldom jibe with the hard facts learned in the counting room, and that the amiable, but abstracted gentlemen who discoursed to them in college were talking through their imported mortar-boards.

What Wilson Did.

Our free trade president, himself a professor, grinned audibly when he signed the free trade Wilson-Underwood-Simmons bill and said that it signified the ambition of a lifetime. To be sure, he was not the first Wilson who had had a like ambition. Another Wilson, in 1894, who was also another professor, was carried on the shoulders of his admiring conferees up and down the aisles of the house in a popocratic delirium of delight, because he had put through a free trade tariff bill; and contemporaneously every municipality in the country had opened its free soup parlors to the



Gums shrinking? Danger ahead!

Go now to a mirror and examine your mouth? Do your gums look "rinsed out," shrunken? Do you see a jagged appearance in the gum-line?

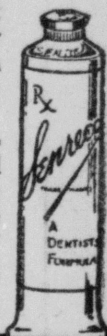
If so, see your dentist. He will tell you that you have pyorrhea, and that to save your teeth you will have to fight this dread disease at once.

From pyorrhea come by far the greater part of all tooth troubles. Unless treated and checked, it will result not only in the shrinking and malformation of your gums and of the bony structure into which your teeth are set, but in the loss of the teeth themselves.

A specific for pyorrhea has been discovered recently by dental science, and is now offered for daily treatment in Senreco Tooth Paste. Senreco combats the germ of the disease. Its regular use insures your teeth against the attack or further progress of pyorrhea.

But Senreco does more. It cleanses the teeth delightfully. It gives them a whiteness distinctive of Senreco alone. Its flavor is entirely pleasing, and it leaves in the mouth a wonderful sense of coolness and wholesomeness.

Start the Senreco treatment before pyorrhea grips you for good. Details in folder with every tube. A two-ounce tube for 25c is sufficient for 6 weeks' daily treatment. Get Senreco of your druggist today; or send 4c in stamps or coin for sample tube and folder. Address The Santal Remedies Company 503 Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



victims of his scholastic egotism.

Free trade had come then as it did in 1912 because the American voter had gotten mad about something. And when your American voter gets mad at anything or anybody he forgets the lessons of the past, and is always ready to bite off his own nose to spite his face, even though he meekly seeks to work to grow a new nose.

Vainly our manufacturers had warned our president in 1912 that they could not compete with foreign prices and would have to shut up shop. The president declared he would hang every mother's son of them higher than Haman if they dared to do so. Then, said they, we must abandon our factories here and build abroad. The unmitigated Redfield, every collateral whisker vibrating with indignation, threatened to enjoin them from even thinking of such a thing. Then, said they, we must reduce wages to somewhere near a European level. Do that to us, cried the laborers, and we will raise a ruction in every line of industry; and I for one gloried in their spunk. The farmer said little—perhaps he thought he could hold his own.

And so the president and congress had their way, and every calamity prophesied happened on schedule time, for it was not prophesy but mathematics—it was history repeating itself.

The Wilson-Underwood tariff act went into operation in October, 1913. The European war broke out in August, 1914. Need I tell you what happened to us during those ten months? Need I enumerate the argosies, hulks, bulks, bales, and mountain heaps of foreign products dumped upon our market almost instantaneously? You can find it all in our government reports and trade papers of those dates. Need I tell you of the wide devastation that immediately followed? If the combined armies of Europe and Asia had invaded our shores and bombarded our mills they could not have put them out of commission quicker or more completely.

And you can't take politics out of politics, and you can't take the Democratic party wholly out of politics, although the election in 1916 will shelve them for a while I hope, for no Democratic administration has ever yet succeeded itself—four years at sporadic intervals being about all the people will stand for.

Why Democratic Party Fails.

And the principal reason why the Democratic party, as a party (for I speak not of individual constituents who call themselves Democrats as a matter of habit) fails invariably to make good is because it is sectional and not national in its outlook and has all the narrow selfishness that goes with provincialism. When it prates about free trade doing the greatest good to the greatest number, meaning mankind at large, it is actuated by no altruistic regard for the Chinese, the Hindus, the Japanese or humanity as such, for it would be imposin' on credulity to presume that a party which, as a party, not only tolerated human slavery but fought like Lucifer to retain it, could take so wide and transcendental a view of freedom and brotherhood.

No! It means that free trade would benefit some special interest. Cotton, for example, produced by negro labor, would exchange for more in a foreign market than in our home markets.

When it comes to sugar—ah! that is a different proposition! Free trade I say is utterly selfish. It is a blatant conspiracy against American labor, American enterprise, and American nationality. And protection is also selfish. I admit it. But it is a conspiracy in behalf of a I not against American labor.

other. If he does—if an American ever does—it will be when kings, and czars and emperors are no more, and when the United States of America shall have been merged in the United States of the world. Until then I, for one, refuse to say "Your Sacred Majesty" to anybody but God, or subscribe myself the "loyal subject" of any man. At this epoch in history nationality is a fact, brotherhood a hope; and, as Tom Reed says, we may perhaps sooner realize the hope by giving haad to the fact.

For America today is the cynosure of the world. Her ideas, like the ideas of Christianity, will disturb the conscience and inspire the hopes of humanity until the coming of that perfect day.

Even China has seen our flag that symbolizes our ideas and our ideals, and her senile, rheumy eyes have kindled at the sight. From out its crimson arteries she has drawn new life, a younger blood, and has left the pulse and tingle of the transfusion. China—old, old China, twin sister of Time himself—China has seen Old Glory and is struggling with the thought of liberty. And we Americans know there are thoughts so big that only a Caesarian operation can give them birth. Jones bill or no Jones bill, Wilson or no Wilson, our flag is in the Orient to stay. It will never budge from the ramparts of Manila, but there, like a constellation of Freedom's skies, its stars shall multiply and shine forever.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of Seymour Daily Republican, published weekly at Seymour, Indiana, for April 1, 1916.

State of Indiana, County of Jackson, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Jay C. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher and Owner of the Seymour Daily Republican, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager is Jay C. Smith, Seymour, Ind.

2. That the sole owner is Jay C. Smith, Seymour, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: First National Bank, Seymour, Ind.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 1,407.

JAY C. SMITH,
Publisher and Owner.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of April, 1916.
(Seal) ANNA E. CARTER.
(My commission expires Oct. 1, 1916.)

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Allen, of Aurora, who have been visiting with Mrs. N. G. Smith, returned to their home today.

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to invest at a good rate of interest, the same to be paid in weekly, monthly or all at one time—or do you want to borrow some on favorable terms?

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Weather Report.

For Indiana: Overcast tonight, probably rain in extreme south portion. Thursday fair.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS

The officials of the board of health tried out some new disinfectant on the local jail this afternoon. As there were no inmates of the prison at that time all departments were fumigated.

Trainmaster J. B. Purkhiser and Foreman of Engineers S. A. Rogers, of the B. & O. S.W., attended the funeral of Engineer Rae Robinson, who was killed in the wreck of train No. 2 last week at Flora. The funeral was conducted at Flora.

Two men were removed from the local jail yesterday, John Morgan was taken to the Poor Farm, and Arthur Henderson was taken to the County Jail where he will lay out a sentence of eleven days. The men were taken to the county seat by Officer Charles Wallace.

Trains that were bound for Indianapolis today were all carrying large crowds as each town was contributing quite a delegation to the Republican Convention which was in session there today. The local stations were crowded throughout the early morning and until ten o'clock by which time the majority were on the way to the capital city.

Etta Hornady received a message that her brother, John Hornady of Boston, Texas, was seriously ill at his home in that city. Mr. Hornady is a newspaper man in that city and has been ill only a few days. His sister living in this city left this morning for Boston to attend his bedside.

Mrs. Pearl DeGolyer, formerly of this city, is conducting a demonstration of Jello pure food deserts at the Model Grocery all this week. Mrs. DeGolyer has been with the Genesee Food Company, manufacturers of the Jello products, for several years, and conducts daily demonstration at Block's department store, Indianapolis.

Abraham Brooks, who has been adjudged as mentally unbalanced will be taken to the asylum at Madison either tomorrow or Friday. Brooks has been in a bad mental condition for some time but it was only until a few days ago that he was pronounced of unsound mind. He will be taken to the institution by the Sheriff.

The Government has ordered another survey made of the site of the new postoffice. This time it is to be done by Jeup and Morris of Indianapolis. J. T. Jeup of this firm is the city engineer of the city of Indianapolis. This will be the third survey that has been made of the building site. The first work was done by Surveyor Douglass, and the second by City Engineer Rights.

Rev. and Mrs. John M. Springer, returned missionaries from Africa, will speak this afternoon and evening at the First M. E. Church, telling of their work in Africa. Mrs. Springer will speak in the afternoon and in the evening Rev. Springer will speak, illustrating his talk with stereopticon views. There will be no admission, but a free will offering will be taken.

Thieves who undertook to enter the residence of Mrs. David Martin, at Heltonville, were frightened away when Mrs. Martin fired through the window at the marauders. Several attempts have been made to enter the Martin home, it is reported, and the community is getting excited over the frequent occurrences. The thieves left no evidences as to their identity.

A local vaudeville team composed of H. K. Brinklow and Russell Phillips will give a performance at Reddington tomorrow night, for the benefit of the Reddington concert band. The local boys have been on the stage in this city several times and have received the plaudits of all those who had the opportunity to hear them. They have a musical act that is exceptionally meritorious and will be able to please the Reddington audience.

The spirit of Paint Up and Clean Up week, has it seems, invaded the headquarters of the local police department. There has been an idea afloat for some time that the quarters for the prisoners that are arrested here be cleaned up, but it has had no official foundation until recently when the city has taken the proposition in hand and is to have

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D. DeMATTEO

One Door East of Traction Station.
Seymour, Ind.

bids presented to the council at its next meeting. The repairs that have been recommended are that the prisoners quarters be cleaned and painted.

At the meeting of the Democratic county chairman held yesterday at North Vernon, Charles Wagner, of Columbus, was elected district chairman, Frank P. Smith, an official of the Interstate Public Service Company, was a candidate, but withdrew before the balloting began. Edward Cooper, of Ohio county, was elected secretary, and Edward J. Jeffries, of Madison, treasurer.

Charles Leo Stevens, who was married to Miss Mary Falke in Indianapolis, has started to housekeeping in Williamsport, Indiana. The couple was married at the home of Mr. Falk in Indianapolis last Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. Mrs. Stevens was well known in this city where she has visited several times. L. G. Heins and wife of this city, were guests at the marriage ceremony.

A slight street fight occurred yesterday afternoon about four o'clock near the interurban station. A local man and a visitor in the city were the participants. It is said that the visitor was walking along the street with a young lady and the local man made a remark about them. In a short while the fight was on and the local man soon discovered that the visitor had had some training in the ring. It is said that of the two the man from this city was in the worse plight. The names of the pugilists could not be learned. No arrests were made.

The recruiting officers of the regular army who are stationed here, today received official notice from headquarters that the service needed men at once to enter the Hospital or Ambulance corps and that the usual recommendations would be waived in the endeavor to secure more men at once. This is one of the most desirable places in the entire military force and there have been many who have signified their intention of getting in the army if allowed in this department. The opportunity for those persons who like this kind of work is now at hand as, according to the communication to the local officers, those whom they send in now will be assigned to this service at once, if they so desire.

SEYMOUR MARKETS.

Wagon wheat\$1.10
Corn 70c
Oats43c
Straw, wheat, ton.....\$5.00
Straw, oats, ton.....\$6.00
Timothy Hay.....\$10.00@12.00
Clover Hay.....\$ 8.00@10.00

POULTRY.

Hens, fat,13c
Cocks, young and old.....7c
Geese, per pound.....9c
Ducks, per pound.....12c
Turkeys, old hens, per pound.....16c
Old Toms, per pound.....13c
Turkeys, young fat.....18c
Guineas, apiece24c
Pigeons, per dozen.....75c
Eggs17c
Duck Eggs23c
Goose Eggs60c
Butter, (packing stock).....19c
Tallow5c
Hides No. 1.....12c
Capons, 7 lbs. and over.....17c
Slips11c

Indianapolis Cash Prices.

By United Press.

April 5, 1916.

WHEAT—Steady.
No. 2 red.....\$1.19 1/2@1.21 1/2
Extra No. 3 red.....\$1.19 @1.21
Milling wheat\$1.21
CORN—Strong.
No. 4 white.....72 @73
No. 4 yellow.....70 3/4@71 3/4
No. 4 mixed.....72 1/2@73 1/2
OATS—Steady.
No. 3 white.....44 3/4@45 1/4
No. 3 mixed.....41 1/2@42
HAY—Steady.
No. 1 timothy.....\$17.00@17.50
No. 2 timothy.....\$16.00@16.50
No. 1 clover.....Nominal
No. 1 light clover, mixed\$16.00@16.50

Indianapolis Live Stock.

Hogs.

Receipts6,500
ToneStrong to Weak
Best heavy.....\$9.80@9.90
Medium and mixed.....\$9.80@9.85
Common to choice lights.\$9.00@9.85
Bulk of sales.....\$9.80@9.85

Cattle.

Receipts1,100
ToneSteady to Strong
Steers\$6.50@9.25
Cows and heifers.....\$3.50@8.50

Sheep.

Receipts100
ToneWeak
Top\$11.25

Get your ticket now for the Sixth Annual Easter Monday Chicken Supper of the St. Paul Ladies Aid Society.
a3-5-8

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WANTED—Experienced saleslady. Will pay good price to right party. Simon Dry Goods Store. m30dtf

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FOR SALE—One and a half story house of five rooms, big barn and loft, chicken park, city and well water, front, side and back porches, concrete walks, plenty of shade, lot 50x185, good fence around house, a ten per cent. investment. 527 East Sixth. a20d

FOR SALE—Second hand furniture, cook stoves, oil stoves, gas ranges. Cash or payments. 203 South Chestnut street. a8d

FOR SALE—45 acres, highly improved, adjoining city. Immediate possession. Will A. Hyatt, Washington, Ind. a6d&w

FOR SALE—Five room house in fine condition. Electric lights, good water, lot 87x150. Bargain. Inquire here. a13d

FOR SALE—Buick automobile, in good condition, cheap. Tires nearly new. Riley Goble, at Seymour Pumping Station. a9d&wtf

FOR SALE—Fine piano and Star phonograph. Will take part pay in room rent or board if suited. Terms if desired. D. G. Rice, City. a7d

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred R. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs. George Hauenschild. Phone R-796. a19w&wk

FOR SALE—Singer Sewing Machine. Good condition. Call at 218 St. Louis Ave. a4dtf

FOR SALE—Fine Jersey heifer. John F. Alberring, Phone Farmington Line. a5d&w

FOR SALE—Baby carriage. Inquire 516 N. Pine street. a3dtf

FOR RENT—Nice business room for small business on Indianapolis Ave. D. DeMatteo. Phone 468. a3dtf

FOR RENT—6 room house on Ewing street. Water and light. Phone S-9 Reddington. a1dtf

FOR RENT—Cottage on West Fourth street. Gas and water. See H. C. Dannettell. dtf

FOR THE LAWN—Use Natural Guano, Nature's own stimulant. It makes things grow. Nothing better for the garden, shrubbery, and flower beds. No noxious weed seeds to bother you. Full directions free with each purchase. Phone 58. Seymour Greenhouses. m23dtf

HOUSE CLEANING—Lace curtains and carpets. Let us join you in this stunt. Work done right too, believe me. M. M. Walker, Phone R-680. a8d

PAPER HANGING—I carry a selected stock of wall paper and do paper hanging. Phone R-503-2 Rings. L. W. Croucher. a5d

WELL DRIVING—and pump repairing. Phone 783. Stanfield & Sweany. a13d

CARPET CLEANING—Of all kinds. Edgar Maddex. Phone R-625 2 rings. a8d

DRESS-MAKING—At my home, 219 S. Walnut St. Mrs. J. H. Peak. m2d

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